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Drucker, Aaron Phinias

On the trail of the juvenile-adult offender

Chicago

1912

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ON THE TRAIL OF THE Juvenile-Adult Offender

An Intensive Study of 100 County Jail Cases

By
A. P. Drucker

Juvenile Protective Association of Chicago

1912

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THE JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION is greatly indebted to the following individuals and associations who have aided in every way this investigation of the boys in the County Jail and who by their co-operation, advice and assistance have made possible this study.

Mr. Michael Zimmer, Sheriff
Mr. William Davies, Jailer
Mr. John L. Whitman
The States Attorney's Office
The Police Department
The Judges of the Municipal, Superior and Circuit Courts
The Juvenile Court
The Municipal Bureau of Statistics
Bureau of Personal Service

INTRODUCTION.

A young boy of 18 left his home in Nebraska to come to Chicago, feeling that he could secure a better wage here.

On his arrival in the city, with his grip in his hand, he walked the streets, looking for what he considered a cheap and at the same time respectable boarding house. As he was standing on a side street near a show case in front of a store, he saw two boys go quickly up to the case, break the glass, take out the goods and run away. The noise of the breaking glass attracted a policeman, who promptly arrested the Nebraska boy, who was simply looking on, and also secured the arrest of the two boys who had broken the glass and stolen the goods. The Nebraska boy was brought into court and charged with being an accessory after the fact, and was sent to prison for six months. Undoubtedly, he should have attempted to prevent the theft by calling for assistance, but a country boy does not always know what to expect in a city and so does not always act quickly.

It was cases such as this of unjust imprisonment which called the attention of the Juvenile Protective Association to the large number of boys, many of them first offenders just over the Juvenile Court age, who are confined every year in the County Jail of Chicago. Hoping to be of some assistance to these boys by investigating the causes which led them into trouble, and by putting the extenuating circumstances connected with their offence before the Court, the Juvenile Protective Association made a very thorough investigation of the histories of one hundred boys held in the County Jail. The results of this study have been tabulated in the following pages by Mr. A. P. Drucker, one of the officers of the Juvenile Protective Association. Mr. Drucker has made a study of this question of first offenders and has interviewed a large number of probation officers, judges, penologists and others who come in contact with juvenile-adult offenders. The results of this investigation I commend to those who are interested in the first offender, with the suggestion that since we have a public prosecutor to see that criminals are punished and that the rights of property and person are respected, so we should have as well a public defender to see that the extenuating circumstances connected with a boy's first offence are brought before the courts.

LOUISE DE KOVEN BOWEN.

On the Trail of The Juvenile-Adult Offender

The recently initiated movement for the protection of the child has brought about many improvements. Among its numerous good results are the beneficent child-labor laws and the Juvenile Court, with its humane treatment of the youthful offender. This humane legislation of necessity, however, excludes older minors from its benefits. And yet the boy between the ages of 17 and 21 is almost as badly in need of legal protection and help as is his younger brother, since this period, the final stage of adolescence, is a critical one in human life. It is at this age that the youth's judgment of right and wrong is being formed, his character is being definitely developed and his whole attitude toward life is becoming shaped. Yet insofar as the lawmakers and the workers for social betterment are concerned, nothing has been undertaken either to improve conditions of life for him or to keep him from evil ways. Entirely neglected when questions of social amelioration have come up, nothing has been planned or done to aid the youth when he has had the misfortune to be arraigned as a delinquent and brought into court. It is in order to direct attention to this class of young delinquents that the Juvenile Protective Association has undertaken the present study of representatives of this class of offenders. No selection was made. Every boy held to the Grand Jury who was brought into the County Jail was in turn made the subject of this study. In addition, the purpose is to obtain, if possible, light on the following questions:

Juvenile-Adults Neglected in Social Betterment Work

1. What were the home conditions of these delinquents?
2. What was their schooling, and did it operate for or against delinquency?
3. What were their occupations, and did the vocational problem figure in their delinquency?
4. From a study of their nationality, can one discover a national or a racial predisposition for certain crimes?
5. Was religion a factor in preventing their delinquency?
6. Are the measures taken by society for combating juvenile delinquency really preventive?
7. In how far did the judges and the prosecuting attorneys show leniency toward first offenders?
8. Did these youths get a "square deal" in the police station, in the County Jail, and with the judges?
9. What influence did the jail have upon them?
10. What were the main contributing causes to their delinquency?

100 Typical Juvenile-Adult Delinquents

In order to obtain reliable answers to these questions, it was decided to ask each lad the following list:

COUNTY JAIL CASE

Date.....

Name..... Cell Number.....
Address..... Age..... Birthplace.....
Nationality and Name of Mother..... Father.....
Present Charge Pending.....
Previous Arrests.....What Charges.....
Imprisonment at any time.....What Charges.....
Have you been Indicted on Present Charge Pending.....
School Grade.....Age Leaving School.....
Occupation During School Life, if any.....
Employment After Leaving School.....
Were You Employed at Time of Arrest.....At What.....
If Not Employed, for How Long a Period.....
What Kind of Work Would You Have Liked.....
How Much Spending Money Did You Receive.....
What were your amusements.....
Theatres..... Pool Rooms..... Boy Gangs.....
Organized Boy Clubs..... Church Societies.....
What do you like to read.....Do you Drink.....
Do you Smoke....How Much....Is your Mother employed.....
Name of your Attorney, if any.....
Is your Picture in the Identification Bureau.....Bond.....
Name and Address of Person Prosecuting.....
Date.....Held to Grand Jury by Judge.....
Name of Officer making investigation.....

Remarks Over.

Sources of Information

These questions were put by one officer of the Juvenile Protective Association and another officer was sent to the homes of the offenders to verify the answers, and also to investigate home conditions. To make up for some cases in which answers could not be obtained, a few more were later added, so that there might be one hundred fully answered cases. In some instances there are, therefore, more than one hundred answers. After repeated visits to police stations and County Jail, after interviews

with social workers, lawyers, the State's Attorney, and judges, and after consulting various specialists in penology, the results of the investigation were tabulated and the following deductions were made:

HOME CONDITIONS—POVERTY.

"The Great Cause of Juvenile Delinquency Is the Semi-Functional Home."

According to Thomas Travis, "The great cause of juvenile delinquency is the non- or semi-functional home." This statement is strikingly borne out by the data gathered in the course of the present investigation. Out of 105 offenses, 78 were violations of property rights; 13 were sexual crimes; 9 were personal injuries; and the remainder were cases of disorderly conduct. Of the 9 cases of personal injuries, 6 were attempts to commit robbery—hence actually crimes against property rights. The remarkable predominance of this last class of offenses points to the fact that poverty is the prime cause of much delinquency. For it is acknowledged that property offenses are mainly induced by poverty.* Indeed the more

*The statistics obtained in our tables are corroborated by the statistics of other agencies interested in the question of the contributing causes of juvenile crime. All agree that between 80 and 90 per cent of this crime relate to property violation and is induced by poverty.

The statistics accumulated by the authorities of the State Reformatory at Elmira, New York, show that 83 per cent of the New York juvenile court children never had a childhood—in the sense that they had to work for a living since they were 10 years old. Only 7.6 per cent of all the inmates at Elmira had had a fairly good home.

Only 13 per cent of all the young offenders examined by Raux, of Paris, had had even ordinary supervision by their parents.

carefully we study the history of these delinquent lads the more we are convinced that it was poverty first and last which drove them to crime; for in all cases the boys had to go out to work for a living before they were prepared for the struggle for existence.

TABLE I

Showing the Nature of Crimes of the One Hundred Juvenile-Adult Delinquents.

Confidence games	2
Contributing to delinquency	1
Joy-riding	3
Assault and battery	3
Burglary	27
Arson	2
Highway robbery	25
Petty larceny	2
Grand larceny	8
Disorderly conduct	5
Attempted murder	1
Murder	7
Stealing	5
Rape	10
Bastardy	3
Tampering with United States mail	1

Delinquency Due to Bad Homes, Bad Company, Drink

In order to obtain every possible light on the delinquency cases in hand, the officer who investigated was asked to give his or her personal opinion as to the contributory cause in each case. From the officers' answers we have these facts: In 37 cases

the cause was ascribed to a bad home. In 37 cases the boys were misled by bad company, and in 15 cases they were badly intoxicated when they committed their crime. The rest were either subnormals or perverts.

TABLE II

Contributory Causes.

	Bad Home	Bad Company	Boy Drinks	Subnormal	Foreigner	Bad Neighborhood	Total
Bastardy	2	1	..	..	..	3	3
Rape	2	3	..	..	5	10	10
Highway robbery	9	6	10	..	..	18	25
Assault and battery	..	..	1	2	..	2	3
Attempted murder	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
Murder	3	..	2	2	..	5	7
Burglary	12	13	2	..	..	26	27
Stealing	..	2	..	3	..	5	5
Petty larceny	2	..	..	..	..	2	2
Grand larceny	4	2	..	2	..	8	8
Tampering U. S. Mail	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Confidence game	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Contrib. to delinquency	1	..	..	..	..	1	1
Disorderly conduct	2	2	..	1	..	4	5
Joy riding	..	3	..	..	..	2	3
Arson	..	1	..	1	..	2	2
	37	37	15	11	5	*91	105

*Already counted.

A Heavy Price for "Keeping the Family Together at All Costs"

More light is thrown upon the home environment of these boys by a study of Table 3 (Family Record). Here we see that 42 boys have both parents living. Out of this number, in 16 instances the mother goes out working; 6 have insanity or disease in the family; 12 families were deserted by

the father. Furthermore, 28 have no father; 11 are motherless; and 6 have neither father nor mother living. On the face of it, these last statistics are rather surprising, as one would expect more delinquents in the cases where the boys have neither parent living, or among those who had only the mother living. From a study of the records of orphan homes, however, we get the explanation of this apparent anomaly. In the orphanages the greater number of children have neither father nor mother. Next come the orphans who have lost their mothers; while lastly come those who have lost their fathers. By comparing these statistics with the former ones, we shall see the reason for the greater number of delinquents among those who have lost their fathers and the smaller number among those who have lost both parents. In the last case the children are placed in an institution, where they are brought up under good supervision. So, too, where the mother dies, the surviving parent more often shirks his duty and sends his children to a home. Where the father dies, on the other hand, the case is different. The poor mother tries hard to keep her little family together. As she must go out to earn a living for them, the children grow up without any supervision, and these are the children who later are brought into the court and sent to the jails. From this it will appear that the present tendency to keep the family together at all costs has its dark side; in fact the opposition to placing children in an institution is justified only where the mother is provided with a livelihood by the city or state, so that she need not go to work. In all other cases a good orphanage is far better, since a child without good supervision is almost bound to turn out badly.

TABLE III

Family Record.

	Both Parents Living	Father Dead	Mother Dead	Both Parents Dead	Family Separated	Foreign Born	Father Deserted	Total
Mixed marriage	3	3	1	..	6	..	3	13
Only son	1	5	1	..	..	..	..	7
Home conditions bad	8	11	6	6	..	5	2	36
Home conditions good	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
Father insane	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Mother insane	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Disease in family	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	5
Bad blood in family	1	..	..	..	3	..	2	4
Mother working	16	7	..	..	..	..	5	23
	42	28	11	6	9	5	*12	101

*Counted before.

Prevention Must Begin at Home

From a survey of the tables derived from these reports, it appears that the semi-functional home was the direct cause of 48 delinquencies. Fifteen more cases may be indirectly ascribed to bad homes—not only because the young boys probably followed the bad example of their father but, in many instances, it was the bad home conditions which drove both father and son to the saloon. The Juvenile Protective Association has evidence to prove that much drunkenness was caused by bad cooking, general shiftlessness about the home, bad economic management and unattractiveness and unpleasantness generally in the house. Even the 37 cases of bad company leading to delinquency are attributable to bad homes. If then, we would combat delinquency among juvenile-adults, we must first of all find a means of converting bad homes into good ones.

SALOON VS. HOME.

Saloon an Old Offender

"Many children are also found who have been decoyed into their first wrong-doing through the temptation of the saloon, in spite of the fact that one of the earliest regulations in American cities for the protection of children was the prohibition of the sale of liquor to minors."—Miss Jane Addams, in *A New Conscience and an Ancient Evil.*

One Young Highwayman "Had to Drink to Keep Up His Courage"

Of the 9 offenders who had good homes, 8 were intoxicated when they committed the crime. This is an eloquent comment on the saloon regulation in our city, for all these offenders were minors, and hence each case was an instance of violation of the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors. Not only did these lads get what they wanted, but in several cases it was discovered later that the saloonkeepers were in league with the would-be criminals. Thus Case 23 had been urged to commit robbery by his saloonkeeper friend. Case 31 "had to drink to keep up his courage." The Kauffman murder was perpetrated by youths maddened by drink. The heavy license imposed upon saloonkeepers and the graft which is almost inseparable from this business, make the saloonkeepers nearly desperate in their anxiety to cover their considerable expenses, and, as they put it—they are forced to break the laws in every way they possibly can without being caught.

The Only Poor-Man's Club

The pity of it is that at present the saloon is really the only place where a poor youth can go to rest. It is as yet the only poor-man's club. Many a young man goes to the saloon only for the rest and the toilet accommodations he can get in no other public place. Naturally, the saloonkeeper does not provide these accommodations out of kindliness toward the public, but rather because he thus gains many customers, since it is understood that every one who comes to the saloon must buy a drink.

Indeed, in this respect Chicago is worse off than most of the Eastern large cities. In New York, in the business district, lavatory facilities are provided in various places not saloons, and the same is true of several other large cities that have learned the evil influence of the saloon as a poor man's club.

TABLE IV

Neighborhood Conditions.

Chicago

	City	Slum
Crimes per person	11	4
One saloon to every	212	127
Illiterate	4.65%	25.37%
Area of Chicago	194.45 sq. mi.	
No. of officers on Police Force	4,437	
Policemen per square mile	20 (sub. clerks, etc.)	

NEIGHBORHOOD CONDITIONS.

Small Parks Must Supplant Saloon and Nickel Show

Nearly 90 per cent of our County Jail boys come from the congested districts of the city, where the neighborhood conditions are very bad. These boys are surrounded on every side by evil influences and have not one place where they may

look for help or guidance. The home is bad, the neighborhood is worse, saloons line the streets, and at the back doors are the railroad tracks and dumping grounds. The only good influence which these youths and boys may have is the small park with a supervised playground.

A broadcast distribution of wholesome outdoor recreation for the very poor boy can, in a large degree, offset the perils of the saloon and of the cheap amusement theater, as well as of the summer amusement parks, to which these children and young people are now practically driven.

EDUCATION.

Delinquents Below Average in Scholarship and Ordinary Intelligence

The second contributing cause to juvenile delinquency is shown by our statistics to be bad company. As this cause is closely related to the question of truancy, the latter will now be taken up and considered, together with the educational records of our cases. To begin with the latter—the school record as given by the County Jail youths themselves was made the basis for the figures in Table 5. From their own statements it appears that 4 of the boys had had no education whatever; 3 had left school before they were 11 years old; 2 had left when they were 12 years; 6 at the age of 13 years; 55 at the age of 14 years; 19 at 15 years; 14 at 16 years; 2 at 17 years, and 3 at 18 years. Considered by grades, 4 boys had left school from the second grade; 7 from the third grade; 9 from the fourth; 12 from the fifth; 19 from the sixth; 20 from the seventh, and 20 from the eighth. Seven boys had attended high school, and 2 had gone to college. Inasmuch as these statements were obtained from the boys themselves, however, they

may not be altogether reliable, as the boys naturally would want to appear to the best advantage. When subjected to an educational test, it was evident that on the whole they were far below the average in education, and Mr. McLane, the teacher in the County Jail, considers them far below the average in ordinary intelligence. On the other hand, we find an explanation of the discrepancy between their alleged standing and their actual educational equipment in the fact that their own statements take no account of truancy, whereas from other records we know that truancy plays a large part in the delinquency of such boys as these. Inquiry in the Compulsory Education Department brought out the following data: Thirty-eight boys out of the 100 had records in this department as truants. In addition there were many whose truancy was due to suspension, or to trouble with the teacher—a phase of truancy not often reported to the truancy department nor noted on the records.

TABLE V

School Record.

Left School at Grade	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	Total
Second	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	4
Third	..	..	..	1	5	1	2	..	..	9
Fourth	..	..	1	..	5	2	1	..	..	9
Fifth	1	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	12
Sixth	..	..	1	..	15	2	2	..	..	19
Seventh	..	..	..	2	10	2	5	..	1	20
Eighth	..	..	..	1	10	5	3	1	..	20
High School.	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	1	..	7
College	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
No education.	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
	5	1	2	6	55	19	14	2	3	106

A Truant Today—A Tramp Tomorrow

The boys who were once truants are almost sure to go wrong later. The children of the poor have at best a hard time, without parental supervision over their studies. But at least, while they attend school regularly they are forced by the system to keep up with the class. But once they drop out, even for the shortest possible time, they are almost sure to lose what little perfunctory interest they have had in their school work; they fall behind; if disciplined or suspended they eventually become truants. And these boys who fall by the wayside in their studies usually fall by the wayside morally as well, for they know that in order to be secure from the truant officer they must hide somewhere. Thus, in vacant lots and even in caves and deserted barns they foregather with the tramp, the criminal, and the vicious of every description. Here they discover another world —a class of people "up against it" like themselves, hiding from the authorities. Inspired by such examples, the truants band themselves into gangs and thence the downward path is by a steep grade. Every "gang," as we are told by Dr. Hoben in his recent book, *The Minister and the Boy,* is led by an older boy, who can provide his henchmen with cigarettes, tobacco, beer, and not infrequently with cocaine and other poisons, physical and moral. Here, in the gang, beneath the glamor of adventure, the youth is for the first time consciously and shamelessly familiarized with defiance of law and society.

A Study of Truancy by Gertrude Howe Britton

But truancy, it has been said, is not itself a disease but rather a symptom. Its causes need to be carefully studied and remedies suggested. Such an intensive study of the truancy question was made by

Gertrude Howe Britton, in *An Intensive Study of the Causes of Truancy* (1906), a summary of which is given herewith:

TABLE VI

Truancy Record for 1912.

Illness (child or in family)	22,963
Kept home for cause	11,770
Lack of shoes or clothing	3,405
Home conditions	376
Other causes	2,390
Total, poverty as cause	40,898
Parental inefficiency	4,695
Truancy absences	5,153
Excluded by medical inspection	1,082
Suspended by school authorities	1,011
Cold weather or distance	611
Repeaters	1,352
Incorrigibles	244
Subnormals	105
Total, other causes than poverty	14,273

CAUSES OF TRUANCY	REMEDIES
I—Problems from Without the School.	
1. Health—	
a. Underdevelopment.	Ungraded schools or classes.
b. Subnormal.	Special schools.
c. Physical defects: Deafness, partial blindness, physical deformity.	Special schools for deaf and dumb, blind and crippled children.
d. Malnutrition — responsible for mental dulness and stupidity.	Establishment of school meals.
e. Illness—child legitimately dismissed on account of illness and does not return when recovered.	School nurse.
f. Delay in vaccination.	School nurse.

CAUSES OF TRUANCY	REMEDIES
g. Lack of vitality.	Establishment of more public playgrounds and directed gymnastics.
2. Poverty—	
a. Home environment.	To be partially remedied by co-operation with neighborhood agencies and relief societies.
b. Lack of clothing.	School Children's Aid Society of Chicago.
c. Lack of cleanliness.	School baths established in 63 Chicago schools.
d. Unfamiliarity with language, making it hard for foreign-born children to comprehend.	Special schools for foreign-born children.
e. Indifference of parents—child does not find any connection between home and school.	Parents' associations—evening lecture courses—more school training toward increased earning capacity.
II—Problems from Within the School.	
1. Method of Enrolment—	
a. Original entry. A certain percentage of children are never registered in any school.	A school census by districts to be taken every spring or summer, so that at the opening of school in September the authorities may know how many children of school age live in their respective district and for whom facilities should be provided.
b. Transfers—failure to register when the family has moved into a new district.	Every principal should have a clerk, whose business it should be to look after the whereabouts of the children of the district, to follow them up when they move; also to keep track of those in private schools.

CAUSES OF TRUANCY	REMEDIES
2. Suspension—	
a. For tardiness—tardy children sent home for rest of day.	Discussion with experienced teachers of change in method of dealing with tardiness.
b. For absences—dropping children from the rolls when they have been absent for from 4 to 10 days.	School recorder should ascertain exact reason for absence and probable date of return.
c. For incorrigibility.	Abolition of suspension for incorrigibility. If necessary, child should be sent to Parental School, but not turned out on the street.
3. Lack of Interest and Initiative—	
a. Overcrowding.	Teacher in overcrowded room has little chance to establish personal relations with individual children—35 children to room should be maximum.
b. Discouragement of child.	Points to needed changes in curriculum — more manual training, more school gardens, science work with excursions.

Note—Special attention should be paid to work of 3rd and 5th grades, where largest proportion of truancy occurs.

Little could be added to the remedies here suggested and these should be insisted upon and carried out.

Poor Lads Need Vacation School

A further cause of juvenile delinquency and one closely associated with truancy, indeed leading to it in many cases, is the long summer vacation. This is particularly true in the case of boys in semi-functional homes. The law does not allow these lads to go

to work under the age of 14 years. The homes are squalid and dingy. The streets are full of moral and physical dangers. Where, then, should the boy spend his time during the warm summer days? It is at this season that he usually gets his first taste of idleness, which he is unwilling to relinquish when the schools reopen. The attempt made in this city to have the schools open for a vacation session is a move in the right direction, but it should make attendance obligatory just as in winter and should maintain the same hours. The school at Gary, Indiana, is an excellent example of what can be accomplished in this respect.

OCCUPATION.

Only Three Per Cent Had a Trade

From the data gathered we derived the following facts in regard to the occupations of juvenile-adult delinquents. Forced to enter the industrial world early, without any trade, these boys work at any odd job they can get. These jobs they "hold down" on the average, three months. Then they change not only to another place, but in many cases to an entirely different kind of work. One of these lads went from an employment as messenger boy to another as dishwasher in a restaurant. Naturally such a lad grows up without a steady trade or skill in any one occupation. According to the government reports, the wages of the unskilled laborer who leaves school before 14 years of age increase slowly until he is 20 years old—from $3 to $10 per week. There he remains stationary until he is 40 years old, when his earning capacity begins to decline. From the statistics obtained by the Juvenile Protective Association officers in regard to the present cases we learn that

only 3 per cent had a trade, the rest being without any preparation for earning a livelihood. Further, only 6 per cent worked at an occupation they liked, and all the others were obliged to do anything that came their way. To take one illustration: Nineteen boys had the ambition to become machinists. Of these, 4 worked as wagon boys; 1 as a farmer; 3 as errand boys; 1 as an office boy; 4 as laborers; 2 as grocery clerks; 3 as store boys, and 1 as a chauffeur.

TABLE VII—What the Boy Would Like to Do.

What the Boy really does.	Machinist	Mechanic	Teamster	Baker	Farmer	Plumber	Blacksmith	Carpenter	Printer	Tailor	Painter	Cigarmaker	Boilermaker	Toolmaker	Cook	Laborer	Engraver	Musical Insts.	Drawing	Electrician	Electric. Engin.	Auto M'r.	Engineer	Lawyer	Priest	Clerk	Milk Bus.	Architect	No Ambition	Total
Machinist																														
Mechanic																														
Wagon boy	4	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1			1										1	1	1		2		1	1	23
Baker																														
Farmer	1																													
Plumber																														1
Tinsmith																														
Electrician																										1				1
Errand boy	3	1	1	1									1						1	2				1		1				2
Office boy	1				1	1						1			1		1													11
Laborer	4				2	1		1	2							2				1								1	2	6
Newsboy				1																										16
Bootblack		1																												1
Waiter in res.							1																							1
Dishwasher																														1
Porter, saloon																													1	1
Clerk	2		1								1										1	1								
Cook		1													1													1		7
																														2

TABLE VII—(Continued)

What the Boy Would Like to Do.

What the Boy really does.	Machinist	Mechanic	Teamster	Baker	Farmer	Plumber	Blacksmith	Carpenter	Printer	Tailor	Painter	Cigarmaker	Boilermaker	Toolmaker	Cook	Laborer	Engraver	Musical Insts.	Drawing	Electrician	Electric. Engin.	Auto M'r.	Engineer	Lawyer	Priest	Clerk	Milk Bus.	Architect	No Ambition	Total
Painter											1	1																		2
Printer									3																					3
Tailor										1								1												2
Toolmaker													1																	1
Janitor															1															1
Store boy	3				1	1			1			2				1				1				1				1	12
Chauffeur	1																													1

Chicago's Greatest Need—a Free Trade School

Here again, Chicago with all its commercial pride has no trade school where young people may go after leaving the grammar school, while cities like New York and Boston have fine free trade schools, and even Cleveland and Milwaukee offer their young people this facility. Neither the truancy laws nor the child labor legislation provide for the youth who, because he is unskilled in any trade, is often without a job and is thus forced to walk the street where he learns things less desirable than an honest trade, at a greater cost to the city and state. Indeed, this matter of a free trade school is the most crying need of the present time in Chicago. Many a poor mother has complained to the officer of the Juvenile Protective Association that "the children were wasting time, that they were forced to go to school in order to provide jobs for the teachers." This naive statement falls in very nicely with the unanimous objection of the boys themselves that their schooling did nothing to help them to get and keep positions. A trade school would fit these young fellows for a trade, and it would naturally act as a clearing house, where the employer might come for his skilled workers. A feeling of self respect and independence would thus be engendered in the boy, by the consciousness that he was able to take care of himself, that would make for good and useful citizenship.

Nationality Records of Delinquents an Interesting Study

Taking the offenses by the nationality of the offenders, we have in 105 cases: Six American white; 7 colored; 5 English; 14 German; 2 French; 10 Italian; 19 Polish; 5 Bohemian; 1 Norwegian; 2 Greek; 20 Irish; 8 Scotch; 5 Slavonian; 1 Syrian.

A comparative study of Table 8 (Nationality of Offenders) will prove instructive. The statistics of this table, however, are not sufficiently comprehensive to warrant any hard and fast conclusions. Studied collaterally with the next table, however, its data will be clearer. This table (IX) summarizes criminality in Chicago with reference to nationality.

TABLE VIII —Nationality of Offenders.

Crime—	Amer. W.	Amer. B.	English	German	French	Italian	Russian	Polish	Bohemian	Norwegian	Greek	Irish	Scotch	Slavonian	Syrian	Total
Bastardy		1						1								3
Rape		2		1				1						1		8
Highway robbery	2			2	1	3	2	2				10	1	3		23
Murder	1		1					1	1							4
Arson												2				2
Attempted murder				1							2	4	3	1		27
Burglary		1		3		3		8	2							2
Petty larceny												2				2
Grand larceny	2		1	2	1	2						1	1			13
Disorderly conduct		2		1		1		3	1				2			10
Tampering with U. S. mail				1												1
Getting money under false pretenses	1		1	1												3
Stealing		1	1	1			2	1	1							7
Contributing to delinquency				1												1
Joy riding				1						1						2
Assault and battery																
	6	7	5	14	2	9	5	19	5	1	2	20	8	5	1	—

TABLE IX

Statistics of the City of Chicago

	American															
	White	Bl.	Bohem.	Engl.	Fr.	Ger.	Grk.	Irish	Ital.	Norw.	Pol.	Russ.	Scotch
Population of Chicago, 1909	669,534	45,024	116,549	70 653	97,777	568,706	5,660	240,560	70,760	57,117	178,'09	123,226	27,787
No. School Children of Chicago, 1911	287,270	11,191	46,411	12,266	1,927	140,145	1,448	50,522	48,280	15,294	97,977	68,913	
Persons Arrested by Police Dept., 1911	42,729	5,949	1,050	667	396	4,645	1,708	2,479	2,768	598	6,628	3,655	355
Persons in County Jail, 1911	Not Given	Not Given	46	57	15	274	82	169	200	59	Not Given	393	31
Juvenile-Adults in County Jail, 1911	Not Given	Not Given	5	4	0	48	20	4	34	4	Not Given	40	1
Proportion of Nationalities in the 100 cases selected, 1912													

Table 10 is a report of the Chicago Police Department for 1911. The figures there in a measure corroborate the figures in Table 8, though each has a different basis of tabulation. Table 10, however, is only a superficial arrangement, since the police officers are not the best judges in regard to nationality of individuals. Under the heading of "American White," for instance, can be found many foreigners who speak good English. Again, the heading "Austrian" is somewhat misleading since it omits Hungarians, whereas Bohemians, Poles and Slavonians are classed separately. With all its inaccuracies, however, this table deserves a careful study in regard to the national classification of our cases of delinquency and, in a measure, it corroborates our own conclusions.

Churches Repudiate Responsibility

While the religious affiliation of the County Jail cases does not, of course, afford any absolute knowledge of the immediate influence of this or that religious creed upon its followers, the very fact that all the lads actually avowed some religious affiliation, is worthy of note and lays a certain share of responsibility upon the shoulders of the clergy of the respective denominations. Among the religious memberships claimed are: Eight Methodist, 2 Baptist, 2 Episcopalians, 8 Lutherans, 7 other Protestants, 5 Jews, 3 Greek Catholics, and 65 Roman Catholics (35 of these attended the parochial schools). In fairness to all, it should be said that the South Germans, Slavs, Polish, and Irish delinquents (all Catholics) are among our poorest immigrants, and therefore experience greatest difficulty in coping with conditions. The clergy on the other hand, claim that these offenders do not rightfully belong to the Catholic church,

REDUCTION RATIO 12:1

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1.5 mm ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

PM-MGP
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC

200 mm

150 mm

100 mm

A3

A4

A5

1.0

1.1

1.25

1.4

1.6

1.8

2.2

2.0

3.2

3.6

4.0

4.5

2.8

2.5

1.0 mm

1.5 mm

2.0 mm

2.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS

A&P International
2715 Upper Afton Road, St. Paul, MN 55119-4760
612/738-9329 FAX 612/738-1496

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
1234567890

4.5 mm

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz1234567890

3.5 mm

TABLE X

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF ARRESTS FOR 1911

FELONIES

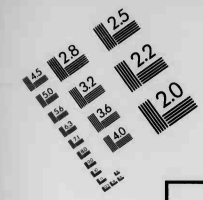
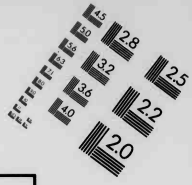
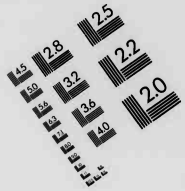
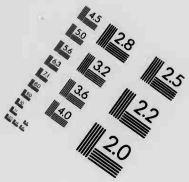
	M	Americans F	M	Am. Col. F	M	Austrians F	M	Bohemians F	M	Canadians F	M	Chinese F	M	Danes F	M	English F	M	French F	M	Germans F	M	Greek F	M	Hollanders F	M	Italians F	M	Irish F	M	Lithuanian F	M	Norwegian F	M	Polanders F	M	Russian F	M	Scotch F	M	Slavonian F	M	Swedes F	M	Swiss F	M	Other Nativities F	M	Total F
Abandonment of child under one year of age																									3		1				1		2										20	1
Abduction	13	2	2																2	1					19		1	1	4	1			16		32	2				1			8	2
Abortion	6	1					1																																				91	4
Arson or attempt to commit arson	16		2		2														58	1	22		2		24	1	13		7	1	6		67	1	47		3		1				17	4
Bigamy	7	3	2																																								9	1	1,171	12
Burglary	742	9	99	3	19		14		4				1		4		2		55	1	1		2		24	1	13		7	1	6		87	1	47		9		1		1		25	4
Burglary, accessory to	8	1	15	1															1																								87	
Burglary, attempt to commit	56		3		1														1																								20	
Children, crime against	52		3																3				1		3		2						4		3						69	83
Children, contributing to delinquency of	274	29	17	4	13	2	16		8	1	4		4		8	1	2		65	6	3		4		17		35	4	5		6	1	70	4	32	3	7		1		4		608	39
Confidence game	364	25	34		21		6		7		1		4		4		2		35	6	3		1		6		6		1		1		7	1	41	1	3			1	16	2	4	
Conspiracy	20	1	4		1										3				4		19		1		5		1		7		4	7	18		14						17	1	4	
Crime against nature	14			6															2														10										603	83
Counterfeiting	5		4		2						1		2		3				21	1	5				5		2		1				1										52	39
Embezzlement	179	4	8		4		3		6		1		2		1				5	1							1																7	1
Forgery	55	5	7		3		1								1				1				1		1		2						10		5								367	6
Having burglar's tools	3								1						1				1				1		1		1								7						5		82	5
Incest	3		2		1				1				1						2																								5	5
Kidnaping	9	1			1										2																												9	
Larceny and larceny by bailee	1,915	261	356	121	52	12	22	7	19	6	5		9		28	6	8	5	172	30	75	3	3		56	15	52	9	53	11	12		224	49	137	13	11		9	1	34	6	4	1	41	6	3,316	651
Larceny, accessory to	17	1	4		1														3		2						1								3						1				17	4
Larceny, attempt to commit	16		1																																2										33	2
Malicious mischief	109	5	8	3	5				5						2				11	1			1		8		5																17	1
Manslaughter	17		3						1						1				4						1		1		10		3		18		10		1		3		1		293	10
Mayhem	9		3		1														3				1		1		2								1				1				38	1
Murder	36	2	9				1				1					1			4		2				10		2		2				3						1				84	1
Murder, accessory to	10																		2						1		1		2		1		9	1	4								82	6
Murder, assault to commit	145	6	55	9	15		2		1						1				11	3	4				75		5		7		2		22	1	5								15	
Pandering	20	3	3	4	1						1										1				6								3		7								371	90
Perjury	9	1	1																2		1												7	1	1								50	10
Rape	106		9		3		2												6		3				13		4						1		3								15	1
Rape, assault to commit	22		11		2		2		1						1				2		1		2		1		2						12		3		1		1		2		172	
Receiving stolen property	150	10	13	5	8		4						1		3	1		2	28	5	6				29		4		1		3		5		3						3		61	
Robbery	504	7	99	10	19		5				1		6		1		2		18	1	6				47	3	15	3	3	2			26	7	72	2							351	38
Robbery, accessory to	5		11		2																6												7		19	1	3		1		6		832	30
Robbery, assault to commit	100		6	2	2		1																										3						1		6		16	
Other felonies	20	5		2																					2		3						11		1				2		1		136	2
																									3	1							1										34	8
Total	5,043	468	792	172	178	15	81	8	84	7	17		28		57	9	17	7	470	66	163	3	16		368	22	158	14	111	18	30	2	620	76	432	24	35		24	2	104	11	9	1	103	6	3,950	931

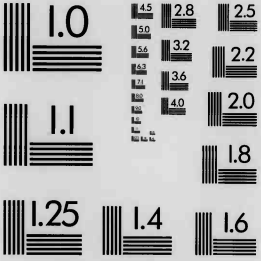
MISDEMEANORS

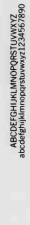
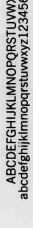
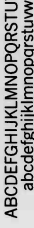
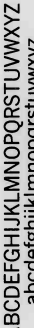
	M	Americans F	M	Am. Col. F	M	Austrians F	M	Bohemians F	M	Canadians F	M	Chinese F	M	Danes F	M	English F	M	French F	M	Germans F	M	Greek F	M	Hollanders F	M	Italians F	M	Irish F	M	Lithuanians F	M	Norwegian F	M	Polanders F	M	Russians F	M	Scotch F	M	Slavonians F	M	Swedes F	M	Swiss F	M	Other Nativities F	M	Total F
Abandonment of wife or children	579	3	84		26		32		12				6		7		3		103		5		3		12		35		9				60										10		1,101	3
Adultery and fornication	99	93	21	15	11	9	4	4	1	3	1				4	1	4	2	2		3		1	1	8	4	3	4	4	3	10		84	10	13	4	5						7	5	198	172
Assault and assault and battery	430	6	65	3	27	3	12	1	6	3	1		3	1	4	1	4	2	44	5	25				39	4	4	1	27		1		83	4	50	6	1				6	2	7	2	846	29
Assault with deadly weapon	313	17	161	44	44		28	1	3	1	5		1		4	1	2		53		33				90	2	21	3	41				83	4	50		2		1		2		21		909	25
Bastardy	156		19		8		11								1				21		9				7		5		8				198	9	55								9		1,108	85
Carrying concealed weapons	354	3	120	2	34		11		3		1		2		4	1			56		41		3		355		5		7				97		13								3		38	
Compounding a felony			1				1						5								1						8		19				11		9								1		1,197	6
Cruelty to animals	52	1	9		1		1						1						13						6								5		11								4			
Cruelty to children	1		1				1		1										2						1								4		5								99	1
Disorderly conduct	22,462	2341	2498	577	1085	92	677	95	296	49	25	1	193	15	351	89	116	47	2694	302	730	4	58	3	1379	71	1660	375	664	70	413	42	4527	580	1846	186	235	38	295	33	918	87	37	1	513	57	43,667	5,717
Disorderly house, inmates or keepers of	148	102	133	83	8	4			3	2					8	3	1		9	5	7				11	2	12		12		1		67	5	15	2	1	2			2		1		10	2
Doing business without license	411	14	38	4	19		7	1	5				8		7		1		54	5	117				53		8		1		1		67		16								1		43,667	5,717
Gaming devices, having	20	1																							2								24		104								17		198	214
Gaming house, inmates of	1111	5	379		51		3	1	7		183		17		5				81		302				129		9	2	27				85		171								21		909	25
Gaming house, keepers of	105		49		10				1						2				11		26				17				9				171	2	1								28	
House of ill-fame, inmates of	114	230	16	63	14	23		2	2		2		1		1	2		2	10	13					18		3	10	7				12		21								66		2,576	10
House of ill-fame, keepers of	14	102	3	33	4	18		1		2					4	4	1	2	4	18					2	3	10		1	1	1	2	3	9	24	3	1	3	1	1	2	2	3	1	330	
Illegal voting																									2	3							3	3	30								319	386
Intimidation	6	5							1										3																								35	229
Impersonating an officer	23		8						1										1						1								6		1								19	
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses	225	21	15		16				2						7	2	1		29	2	9				10	1	4	2	4		1												43	5
Opium den, inmates or keepers of	12	3	9	5							5																						13		27								380	20
Resisting an officer	171	5	28	5	8		2		1				1		1		2		20		5				16	1	16				3		35		13	1	2		3		7		5		29	8
Riot	10				1																																						337	13
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	13														1				5	1					2		4						4	1	6								18	
Seduction	6																								2								4	1	5								31	2
Speed ordinance, violation of	1969	9	77	2	14	20	9	5	17				22		26		6		62	62	1		3	1	8		11		1		3		10	1	4		18						9	
Street walkers		1271		216						22						8		11		1								13		1						7				69		5		2,315	12
Threats, extortion by	4	1			1														5	1					9	1							52			11					7	1	10		1,730
Vagrancy	555	6	110		4		4		5				1		8		3		17		2				11		16		3		2												21	3
Other misdemeanors	5258	108	421	17	150	3	75	10	48	2	4		62		73	5	14		509	27	521		1		343	6	106	9	24		51		306	25	543	11	16		17		168	2	6		94	6	8,843	239
																																											780	3
Total	34,673	4949	4263	1069	1536	190	866	123	416	81	250	1	355	16	506	119	158	65	3817	506	1737	4	111	5	2526	107	1930	427	880	76	519	49	5693	656	3044	318	273	40	390	36	1386	108	66	1	811	84	66,028	8,929

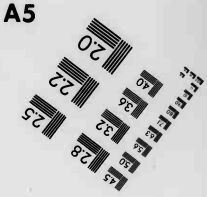
REDUCTION RATIO 9:1

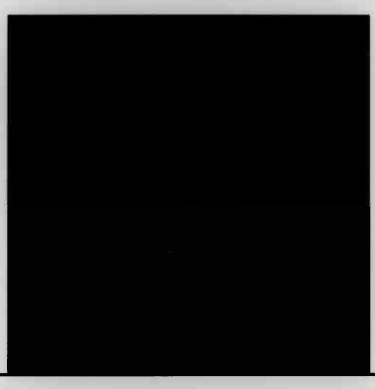
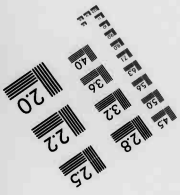
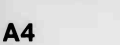
PM-MGP
METRIC GENERAL PURPOSE TARGET
PHOTOGRAPHIC

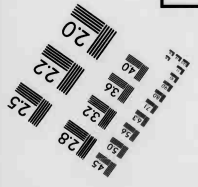
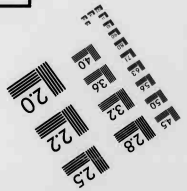









PRECISION℠ RESOLUTION TARGETS

A&P International
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TABLE X

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF ARRESTS FOR 1911

FELONIES	M Americans	F	M Am. Col.	F	M Austrians	F	M Bohemians	F	M Canadians	F	M Chinese	F	M Danes	F	M English	F	M French	F	M German	F	M Greek	F	M Hollanders	F	M Italian	F	M Irish	F	M Lithuanian	F	M Norwegian	F	M Polanders	F
Abandonment of child under one year of age																																		
Abduction	13	2	2																						2				1					
Abortion	6	1					1													4							1		1					
Arson or attempt to commit arson	16		2		2														2	1					19		1	1	4	2			16	
Bigamy	7	3	3																1		1				1		1						1	
Burglary	742	5	99	3	19		14		4				1		4		2		58	1	22		2		24	1	13		7	1	6		87	1
Burglary, accessory to	8	1	15	1		1													1	1														
Burglary, attempt to commit	58		3		1														7		1				2				2				5	
Children, crime against	59		3								1				1				3		3		1		3		2						4	
Children, contributing to delinquency of	274	29	17	4	13	2	16		8	1	4		4		8	1	1		65	1	2		4		17		35	4	5		6	1	70	4
Confidence game	364	25	34		21		6		7		1		4		4		2		35	6	19		1		4		6		7		4		18	7
Conspiracy	20	1			1														2						5								10	
Crime against nature	14		4	6							1						1		2		5				1		1						1	
Counterfeiting	5				2																													
Embezzlement	179	4	8		4		3		6		1		2		3				21	1	5				5		3		1				10	
Forgery	55	5	7		3		1								1				5				1		1		1							
Having burglar's tools	3																																	
Incest	2		2		1				1				1						2										2					
Kidnaping	9	1			1		1	1													1				2	1								
Larceny and larceny by bailee	1,915	351	356	121	52	12	22	7	19	6	5		9		28	6	8	5	172	39	75	3	3		86	15	52	9	52	11	12		224	49
Larceny, accessory to	17	1	4	1															2		2												1	
Larceny, attempt to commit	16		1																	1														
Malicious mischief	109	5	8	3	5				5						2				11	1			1		8		5		10		3		18	
Manslaughter	17		3						1						1				3		1				1		1							
Mayhem	9		3	1	1														3		2				1		2						3	
Murder	36	2	9		1		1				1				1				3		2				10		2		2		1	1	9	1
Murder, accessory to	10				1						1								2	1	2													
Murder, assault to commit	145	6	55	9	15		2		1										1						75		5		7		2		32	1
Pandering	20	3	3	4	1						1								11	2	4				6								3	2
Perjury	9	1	1																		1												1	
Rape	106		9		3		2		1								1		6		3		2		13		4						12	
Rape, assault to commit	28		11		2		2		1										2						1		2		1		1		5	
Receiving stolen property	150	10	15	5	8		4						1		3	1	2		25	5	6				29	3	4		2	3	2		20	7
Robbery	504	7	99	10	19		5				1		6		1		2		18	1	6				47		15		7		9		58	1
Robbery, accessory to	5		11		1																													
Robbery, assault to commit	100		5	3	2		1												5		1				2		3				3		11	
Other felonies	20	5		2											1				2		2				3	1			1		1		1	
Total	5,043	468	792	172	178	15	81	8	54	7	17		28		57	9	17	7	470	66	163	3	16		388	22	158	14	111	18	50	2	620	76

MISDEMEANORS	M Americas	F	M Am. Col.	F	M Austrian	F	M Bohemian	F	M Canadian	F	M Chinese	F	M Danes	F	M English	F	M French	F	M German	F	M Greek	F	M Hollanders	F	M Italian	F	M Irish	F	M Lithuanian	F	M Norwegian	F	M Polanders	F
Abandonment of wife or children	579	3	84		26		22		12				6		7		3		103		5		3		12		36		9		10		84	
Adultery and fornication	99	93	21	15	11	9	4	4	1	3	1				1	4	1		7	5	3		1	1	8	4	3	4	4	3			10	13
Assault and assault and battery	420	6	65	3	27	2	12	1	6				3		4		2		44		25				39	4	15	1	27		1		83	4
Assault with deadly weapon	313	17	161	44	44		28	1	3	1	5			1	4	1			53	5	33				90	2	21	3	41		4		193	9
Bastardy	156		19		8		11		1				2		1				21		9				7		5		8		7		97	
Carrying concealed weapons	354	3	120	2	34		11		3		1		5		4	1			56		41		3		355		8		19		5		103	
Compounding a felony			1				1														1													
Cruelty to animals	52	1	9		1		1						1						13				1		6								4	
Cruelty to children	1	1							1										2		1				1									
Disorderly conduct	22,462	2343	2498	577	1085	92	677	95	296	49	28	1	195	15	351	89	116	47	2694	362	730	4	58	3	1379	71	1660	375	664	70	413	42	4527	590
Disorderly house, inmates or keepers of	148	102	133	83	8	4			3	2			1		1	3	5		9	5	7		2		11	2	1	4	8	1	4		67	5
Doing business without license	411	14	38	4	19		7	1	5				8		7		1		54	5	117		5		53		12		1	2	1		24	
Gaming devices, having	20	1																					1		3								1	
Gaming house, inmates of	1111	5	379		51		2	1	7		183		17		5		1		84		332		1		123		8	2	27		9		85	
Gaming house, keepers of	165		49		10				1						2				11		26				17				7				12	
House of ill-fame, inmates of	114	230	16	63	14	33		3	2		2		1		1	2		2	10	13					18	2	3	10		1	1	2	3	9
House of ill-fame, keepers of	14	102	2	33	4	18		1		2					4	4	1	5	4	18					2	3		4				1		3
Illegal voting																																		
Intimidation	8	5							1										1						1								6	
Impersonating an officer	23		8																3						1		1		3		1			
Obtaining money or goods by false pretenses	225	21	15		16				2				7	2	1				29	2	8				10	1	4	2	4		1		13	1
Opium den, inmates or keepers of	12	3	9	5							5						2		6								1				3		33	1
Resisting an officer	171	5	28	5	8		2		1				1		1				20		5				16	1	16							
Riot	10				1																													
Selling liquor to minors or drunkards	13														1				5	1					2		4						4	1
Seduction	6																								1						1			
Speed ordinance, violation of	1969	9	77	2	14		9		17				22		26		6		63		1		3		8		11		1		3		10	1
Street walkers		1271		216		30		5		22						8		11	6	62			1			10		13			3			4
Threats, extortion by	4	1			1														6	1					9	1					1			
Vagrancy	555	5	110		4		4		5				1		8		3		17		2		1				16		3		2		26	
Other misdemeanors	5258	108	421	17	150	2	75	10	48	2	4		62		73	5	14		509	27	521		32		343	6	106	9	24		51		308	25
Total	34,673	4849	4263	1069	1536	190	866	122	416	81	250	1	325	16	508	119	158	65	3817	506	1737	4	111	5	2526	107	1930	427	860	76	519	49	5693	656

POLICE DEPARTMENT REPORT OF ARRESTS FOR 1911

	Austrians		Bohemians		Canadians		Chinese		Danes		English		French		German		Greek		Hollanders		Italian		Irish		Lithuanian		Norwegian		Polanders		Russian		Scotch		Slavonian		Swedes		Swiss		Other Nativities		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
																					2				1					1													1
			1												4								1		1																20	2
	2														2	1					19		1	1	4	2			16	2	33	2									9	9
3	19		14		4				1		4		2		56	1	2		2		24	1	13		7	1	6		87	1	47		3		1		7				94	6
1	1	1													1	1															2						1				17	4
	1														7		2				2				2				5		4		3		1						1,171	12
															1	1															1						1				25	4
4	13	2	16		8	1	1		4		1				3		1				3		2		5				4		1		1								87	
	21		6		7		1				8	1	1		65	1	4				17		35	4	5		6	1	70	4	32	3	7		1	1	16	2	1		4	
	1										4		2		35	6	19				4		6		7		4		18	7	41	1	3				17				7	
6							1						1		2		5				5								10		14										613	53
	2																				1		1						1												52	1
	4		3		6		1		2		3				21	1	5				5		2		1																32	6
	3		1								1				5						1		1						10		5				7						7	
																									2						7										267	5
	1				1				1						2																										82	5
	1		1	1												1					2	1																		5	
1	52	12	22	7	19	6	5		9		28	6	8	5	172	39	75	3	3		86	15	52	9	52	11	12		224	49	127	13	11		9	1	34	6	4	1	41	6	9	17	4
1											2				2		2				1		1						1		3		1								3,316	661
3	5				5						2				11	1			1		8		5		10		3		18		10	1	2		1		3		1		33	2
					1						1				3	1			1		1		1								1						1				17	1
1	1														3		2				1		2						3		1				1		2				202	10
			1				1								4	1	2				1		2																		33	
	1						1						1		4						10		2		2	1	1		9	1	4										24	1
9	15		2		1										11	2	4				1																				32	6
4	1						1										1				75		5		7		2		32	1	5		4		1	2					15	
																	1				6								3	2	7	1	1		1						7	20
	3		2		1												1												1		3										6	10
5	2		4		1								1		6		3		2		13		4						12		5		1		1		2				50	10
	2		2						1		3	1		2	25	5	6				1		2		1		1		5		3				2						15	1
0	19		5				1		6		1		2		18	1	6				29	3	4		3	3	2		20	7	72	2			1		2				172	
2	1																				47		15		7		9		58	1	19	1	3		1		3		1		61	
2	2		1												5		1				2		3		1		3		11		2				1		5		1		351	38
											1				2		2				3	1			1		1		1		1				1						832	20
																																										18	
																																										136	2
2	178	15	81	8	54	7	17		28		57	9	17	7	470	66	163	3	16		368	22	158	14	111	18	50	2	620	76	452	24	35		24	2	104	11	9	1	103	6	8,950	931

	Austrian		Bohemian		Canadian		Chinese		Danes		English		French		German		Greek		Hollanders		Italian		Irish		Lithuanian		Norwegian		Polanders		Russian		Scotch		Slavonian		Swedes		Swiss		Other Nativities		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
5	26		12	4	12	4			6		7	4	3		103	5	5		3		12	4	36	4	9	3	10		84		60		4		5	2	21				10		1,101	3
3	11	9	4	4	1	3	1				1				7	5	3				3		3						10	13	9	5			1	2	6	2			7	5	198	172
4	27	2	12	4	6	1	1		3		4	1			44	5	25				39	4	15	1	27	1	4		10	4	50	6	1		9		5				7	2	846	29
	44		28	1	3	1	5			1	4	1	1		53	5	33				90	2	21	3	41	1	4		193	9	55				21		12				9		1,108	85
	8		11		1				2		1				21		9				7		5		8		7		97		13				11		3				3		388	
2	34		11		3		1		5		4	1			56		41		3		355		8		19		5		103		34		2		5		8				26		1,197	6
			1														1														1										4	
	1								1						13				1		6								4		11										99	1
7	1085	92	677	95	296	49	28	1	195	15	351	89	116	47	2694	362	730	4	58	3	1379	71	1660	375	664	70	413	42	4527	580	1846	186	225	38	295	33	918	87	37	1	513	57	43,667	5,717
3	8	4			3	2			1		1	3	5	1	9	5	7				11	2	1	4	8	1	4		67	6	15	2	1				4	1			17		446	214
4	19		7	1	5				8		7		1		54	5	117				53		12		1		2	1	24		104		2		1		16				21		909	25
																					3								1		1						1				28	1
	51		2	1	7		183		17		5		1		84		202		1		123		8	2	27		9		85		171	2	1		14		31				1		2,578	10
	10				1						2				11		26				17				7				21				2								66	
3	14	33		3	2		2		1		1	2		2	10	13					18	2	3	10		1	1	2	12		21				2						7		330	
3	4	18		1		2					4	4	1	5	4	18					2	3		4				1	3	9	24	23	3	1	3	1	1	2			3	1	219	398
																													3	3	2	30					2	3				2	35	229
					1										1						1																							
					1										3						1		1		3		1		6		1										1		19	5
	16				2						7	2	1		29	2	8				10	1	4	2	4		1		13	1	27		2				5		2		9		43	
5							5																																			380	30
5	8		2		1				1		1		2		20		5				16	1	16				3		33	1	13	1	2		3		7				5		26	8
	1																														6										337	13
											1				5	1					2		4						4	1	5		1								18	
																					1						1				1										34	2
2	14		9		17				22		26		6		62		1		3		8		11		1		3		10	1	18		7				69		5		7		9	
3		30		5		22						8		11		62		1		1		10		13			3			4		52		1							10	2,315	12
															6	1					9	1																					1,730
	4		4		5				1		8		3		17		2		1		11		16		3		2		26		11		3				3				21	3
7	150	2	75	10	48	2	4		62		73	5	14		509	27	521		32		343	6	106	9	24		51		308	25	543	11	16		17		168	2	6		94	6	790	5
9	1536	190	866	122	416	81	250	1	335	16	508	119	158	65	3817	506	1737	4	111	5	2526	107	1930	427	860	76	519	49	5693	656	3044	318	273	40	390	36	1286	108	66	1	811	84	66,028	8,929

inasmuch as they are not in active attendance. Several priests with whom the writer discussed this matter, urged him to ask these delinquents whether they attended Sunday Mass, went to Communion, and ate fish on Fridays. "Their answers will convince you," concluded one of them, himself a professor at Notre Dame College, that these boys are Catholics only in name."

It is interesting to note that the same kind of explanation was given by a Jewish rabbi in regard to the Jewish delinquents. "The Jewish boys have no more claim upon Judaism than the others upon Christianity," said he. "At best, their parents happened to be Jews; that is all the justification they have for calling themselves such."

Environment More Potent Than Religious Training

From our statistics it would seem that religious training has had no influence upon these delinquents. Jewish or Catholic boys of a decent neighborhood are decent fellows, while those surrounded by sordid conditions usually get into trouble.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

More Unpunished Crime in Chicago than in Any Other City

Since Captain Alexander R. Piper made his famous report to the City Club of Chicago on the Chicago Police in 1904, a great many improvements have been introduced into the department. His main criticisms, however, still hold good. First, there are not sufficient men on the force for the size of the city. There are 194.45 square miles in the city of Chicago, and this area is policed by 4,437 officers, in-

cluding officials, detectives, stable men, matrons and clerks. It stands to reason that with such an inadequate force, the work of the police department cannot be done effectively. Hence, the second stricture—the inefficiency of the police. Undetected robberies are constantly committed, and more holdups and more murders are unpunished in Chicago than in any other large city in this country.* It is no wonder, therefore, that so much vice and lawlessness should flourish, and that gambling and drinking should go on under the very eyes of the police. It is a well known fact, which has been brought out by Mr. Morrison in his book *Juvenile Offenders* (1897) that lack of vigilance is a great inducement to crime, and that since Scotland Yards has increased its efficiency, criminality has proportionately decreased in London.

TABLE XI.

Police Record for 1911.

Persons arrested	81,649
Arraigned in Municipal Court	80,649
Persons arrested under 16 years	47
From 16 to 20 years of age	8,423
Held to Grand Jury	2,783
Held to Juvenile Court	64
Fined	30,612
Discharged	49,034
Sent to House of Correction	1,116

Occupations.

Unskilled laborers	34,536
No occupation	9,610

**Crimes and Criminals,* published by the Prison Reform League; also the Chicago *Tribune,* March 4, 1906.

Condition of Lock-ups Demoralizing

Another factor in the demoralization of the juvenile offender is subjection to brutalizing influences, due to the condition of the lock-ups and cells in the police stations. In most of the stations the cells are in the basements, which are always dingy, damp, unsanitary and generally unfit for human habitation. No pure air and no direct rays of the sun ever reach them. The surface of the brick walls is rough, unclean and vermin-ridden. Very few have sanitary water closets; most of the lock-ups have either buckets which are unspeakably vile, or troughs which are supposedly flushed with water, though as a rule the sewage is quite neglected. Most of these cells are not only filthy but they are actual breeding places of contagion and loathsome diseases. In some stations the cells are often so packed with inmates that the prisoners have to stand all night. In one place which the writer inspected the filth covering the floor of the cells and the stench were suffocating, and this was in the daytime, when there were comparatively few prisoners in the cells. In another station there were 8 cells—5 for men and 3 for women—all in a row. There was a kind of trough running through the cells which "worked very badly," according to the officer who acted as guide. A small, dingy room next to the women's cells, with wretched water and plumbing accommodations, was shown the visitor as the kitchen, and an old woman who was introduced as the matron said that when the cells were overcrowded she took into her room (the just mentioned kitchen) the young girls who were arrested.

81,648 Detained in Lock-ups Last Year

That this provision for the prisoners is not only a crime against those locked up, but against the community at large, is evident to every one who reads the report of the Police Department for 1911. According to this report, 81,648 persons were locked up in the various stations last year. Most of this number were kept in prison over Saturday and Sunday nights, as these nights are, in the words of the police, "the busiest evenings in the week." Of the number given, 9,840 were women and 1,380 were young girls. Under the condition described above, one may realize the utter degradation of a lock-up over night in one of these dens. To appreciate fully the danger which these cells are to the community, it must be remembered that in a great number of cases innocent persons are taken into custody. Thus, of the great number of arrests in 1911, 49,934 persons were discharged by the municipal judge when their cases came up for trial. These persons, therefore, must have been innocent. Of the women alone, 1,920 were arrested only to be held as witnesses in cases wherein they were not immediately concerned. The police officer is not a judge and he is not in a position to decide on the spur of the moment whether the accused should be taken into custody or not. He has to do what he is ordered when there seems to be a bona fide charge. Such innocent people then, witnesses and wrongfully accused, are subjected to the horrible and disease-breeding surroundings of the station lock-ups, and when freed they bring home with them infections which they spread in the community that is really responsible for this state of things.

Cattle Safeguarded against Overcrowding—Not So Human Prisoners

There is a federal law in regard to placing cattle in stock cars—to the effect that they must not be so crowded that there is no room for the cattle to lie down, but there are no laws and regulations which take similar care of human beings. In private houses and hotels the Board of Health has a right to quarantine a place where there is a contagious case, but the police stations, full as they are of infections and contaminations, are free from interference from the Health Department.

Innocent and Guilty Herded Together

Another great wrong is committed in the stations by the failure to make a good classification of the prisoners. As those arrested are held only for a night or two, the classification could practically be made on the basis of the personal appearance of the prisoners. At present decent men are often made cellmates with the vilest, the innocent are herded with the guilty and men cleanly in person and clothing are placed with the filthy and vermin-covered.

No Sterilization of Dishes

Again, the drinking cups and the dishes are never sterilized, notwithstanding they are used indiscriminately by all persons. This careless use of the food utensils in the stations is especially dangerous because so many prisoners are diseased in various ways, while others are so lacking in vitality as to be an easy prey to infections and contagions.

Rumors of Police Abuse

In the cases which our Association investigated it was found that there was a good deal of police abuse, much of which calls for investigation and trial of those implicated.

In some cases the parents of arrested boys are not notified by the police of the plight of their sons. Indeed, we have had cases where the poor mother learned of the arrest of her boy only through the newspaper. Of course the police explanation of this is the fact that the boys frequently give fictitious names and addresses, but there is reason to believe that only in a very few instances were the boys unwilling that their parents should learn of their disgrace.

Boys Kicked, Sandbagged and Otherwise Terrorized

But there are more serious charges against these officers, which, if substantiated, show a barbarity quite out of keeping with the spirit of modern times. They betoken a reversion to the inquisitorial methods of the fifteenth century. Thus there are 10 complaints of as many boys in the County Jail alleging terrible beatings and torture inflicted upon them by police officers for one reason or another. In some instances even lieutenants are involved in these shameful charges. An illustration of this practice is afforded by Case No. 25. "He was beaten with a billy and also with a sandbag; knocked down three times and kicked. All this, in an endeavor to make him confess to something he did not do!" Another instance in Case 26. "The boy was taken to a small room in the station and struck with a billy. They knocked him down and kicked him in the stomach. This was done to force him to give information against other lads." Case 53: "A police lieutenant tried to make this boy confess. Took him by the throat and choked him. Hit him with the fist and knocked out a tooth. He then pulled the boy by the hair." Case 63: "Police officers at a West Side station beat one of the boys and poured a bucket of cold water

over him. When this did not produce the wished-for effect, they threatened to pour hot water over him." Case 51: "An officer and a lieutenant abused a boy shamefully. The lieutenant pulled him by the hair and the officer kicked him."

TABLE XII

Grievances.

Police abuse	10	Miscellaneous	7
*Police neglect to inform parents of arrest	6	Wrongly arrested	5
Lawyer's mistreatment	6	Held wrongly in jail	1
Judge's mistreatment	2	Police persecution	2

"Third Degree" an Outrage in Civilized Country

The Central Howard Association also has evidence of cases of police abuse and, in one case, corroborative evidence. Yet when the case was referred to the attention of the Chief of Police, he dismissed it with the reply that the Trial Board will not consider accusations against officers when brought by criminals. Some means should, therefore, be found whereby such practices may be brought to light and eradicated. The whole question of "The Third Degree" of the police is so vitally important to the community that all public men should unite in the effort to make its practice in a civilized country an impossibility.

Innocent Persons Often Photographed for Rogues' Gallery

This investigation brought to light an injustice often perpetrated upon innocent boys through the Identification Bureau. Captain M. F. Evans, in his report to the Chief of Police in 1911, stated that 5,338 cases were brought to his Bureau to be

*Police say correct names not always given.

photographed and described. Out of this number, 2,383 were found guilty and sentenced to some penal institution, while 2,955 were discharged. As this "mugging system," as it is called, is supposed to be for the purpose of identifying the criminal later, if he escapes after his conviction, it is inexplicable why the photographs of about 3,000 innocent persons should be placed in the rogues' gallery. It seems that the rules are so made that only poor prisoners, who are unable to secure bail, are "mugged," while those who can get bail are not subjected to this indignity, inasmuch as they do not return to their cells even when held to the grand jury after the superficial preliminary hearing. It should be the invariable rule of the department that as soon as a defendant is found not guilty, his photograph should be destroyed.

THE MUNICIPAL JUDGES.

A Few Shortcomings in the Municipal Judiciary

A study of Table 13, on the disposition of the 100 cases by the different municipal judges, shows that most of the judges are fully abreast of modern methods of dealing with criminals of the juvenile-adult class. Nevertheless, one judge, who held 8 cases of these boy offenders to the grand jury had 6 of them discharged by higher authorities; in 3 cases the jury found no bill; 2 were found not guilty by the juries and 1 was discharged by a higher court. This is a doubtful comment on the discretion of the said judge. In every one of these cases the municipal judge heard both sides; after this he decided that there was prima facie evidence against the accused. However, when the matter came before the grand jury where only the prosecution has a chance to present its evidence, the jury did

not find sufficient evidence to hold the so-called criminals. It was therefore either a case of the prosecution not doing its full duty, or of the judge forgetting that the cell and the jail are not reformatory agencies, but that a boy should be kept from them wherever possible.

TABLE XIII—Disposition.

	Held to Grand Jury	Discharged	Convicted and paroled	Convicted	Found not guilty by Jury	Found not guilty by Jury for lack of ev.	Discharged by Court
McGoorty	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Pinckney	3	2	1	2	1*	..	..
Scully	14—3†	..	..	2	2*	..	..
Rooney	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Howe	1	..	..	..	1*	..	..
Himes	7	..	..	..	..	..	1*
McKinley	..	1	..	9	..	..	..
Kersten	..	2	1	15	..	..	..
Petit	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Fry	2—1†	1	..	3	..	..	..
Gemmill	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decker	4—1†	..	1	2	1*	..	..
Dolon	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maxwell	4—1†	..	..	1	1*	..	..
Newcomer	2	..	..	..	..	..	1*
Sullivan	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
Caverly	9—2†	..	..	..	3*	2*	1*
Walker	2	..	..	..	2*	..	..
Dever	1	2	..	..	..	..	..
Heap	6	1	..	..	..	..	..
Fake	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Honore	..	2	3	11	..	..	..
Cottrell	10	..	..	..	1*	..	..

†Number of cases not yet disposed of. *Cases already counted.

TABLE XIV

Number of Arrests and Convictions.

	Firt Arrest	Second Arrest	Third Arrest
Bastardy	*3		
Rape	*3—‡2	‡1	
Robbery	*3—‡2—§1	†1 ‡2—§4	*2—‡2—§2
Stealing	*1—‡1		*3
Assault and battery	‡1		
Attempted murder	‡1		
Murder	*1—‡2	‡2	
Petty larceny	*1—‡2	*2	§1
Grand larceny	*3	*1—‡1	*1—‡2
Tamp. with U. S. mail			
Confidence game	§1	‡1—§1	
Contrib. to delinquency	*1 §1		
Disorderly conduct	*1 §3		*3—‡1—§2
Joy riding	§1	‡1—§1	
Arson			*1
Burglary	*5—‡4—§1	*1—‡2—§2	*3—‡9—§1

*Held to Grand Jury. ‡Convicted. †Discharged. §Paroled.

Too Little Discrimination between First Offenders and Habitual Delinquents

The investigation disclosed a certain lack of discrimination between the first and repeated offenses. Table 14 shows that in a great many instances the first offender was treated on a plane with the hardened transgressor. To take the cases of burglary as typical of the procedure of some judges—out of 10 first offenders only 1 was put on probation,* while the others were either held over to the grand jury or else convicted. Of the 5 who committed the same crime the second time, 2 were put on probation. Of those who committed burglary for the third time, 1 was put on probation. The cases of highway robbery afford a still better illustration of the carelessness of the judges in this regard. Here, of 6 who perpetrated robbery for the first time, 1 was put on probation, 3 were held to the grand jury, and 2 were convicted. Of the 7 who were brought into court for this crime for the second time, 4 were paroled, 2 were convicted, and 1 was discharged. Of the 6 who committed highway robbery for the third time, 2 were put on probation, 2 were held to the grand jury, and 2 were convicted. Of course we have not now before us the records of these cases to ascertain the possible extenuating circumstances. There may have been good and sufficient reasons for the cases to be decided as they were. Nevertheless, the statistics in Table 14 suggest very strongly the need of more regard for the distinction between a first and a second or third violation of the same law.

*This is done by changing the charge to petty larceny.

Poor Boy Sentenced—Rich Abettor Goes Scotfree

The Juvenile Protective Association has in its possession evidence to satisfy a painstaking inquirer that in a few instances justice miscarried through the dishonesty of a lawyer or the criminal neglect of the judge. In some instances the judge held the culprits but discharged those who instigated the crime or bought the stolen goods, because these well-to-do individuals, the parties to the offense, employed a lawyer who had illicit and undue influence with the magistrate. Case 4 affords a striking instance of this situation.

In this case, a gang broke into a house and stole jewelry, which they sold to a few jewelers. When the lads were arrested they confessed and gave the names of the jewelers who had purchased the stolen goods. When

the case came to trial,, the jewelers employed a lawyer who had once been a partner of the judge's. The boys were sentenced to prison, while the men went off scot-free.

Short Sentence Injurious

Another point which the judges may do well to consider is the question of the short sentence. Many of them still maintain the old custom of imposing a two or three weeks' sentence upon the offenders. This practice is denounced by students of penology on the following grounds: 1. It familiarizes the delinquents with the jail, without making them afraid of it. 2. It gives them an opportunity to come into contact with criminals worse than themselves. 3. It embitters the offenders against the law and gives them a contempt for it.

Indeterminate Sentence Desirable

An attempt should be made by the Chief Justice to have a law passed which would give the judges more latitude in imposing indeterminate sentences. This power would be an effective instrument in the hands of a good judge.

Age Limit for Pontiac Should Be Extended to 25 Years

The law should also be changed in regard to sending young offenders to Pontiac. At present only offenders under the age of 18 may be sent there. This age limit should be extended to 25 years.* As this institution is one of the best in the country and really reforms the inmates by teaching them trades, it would seem best to extend its opportunities to a longer period.

*In Elmira, N. Y., the New York State Reformatory, the age is from 16 to 30 years.

No Protection from Shyster Lawyers

Again, there are instances where the lawyers fleeced the parents of their youthful clients while the boys were in jail in an altogether unprofessional way. In some instances, when the attorney learned that he could not bleed his clients any further, he simply and unceremoniously failed to put in an appearance when the case came up for trial. Cases 17, 28 and 35c are instances of this outrage. Case 17: "The boy had $20 when he was taken to the County Jail and deposited it with the jailer. The attorney, who came to see him about the case, asked him for a note to the jailer for $10 for this consultation, and taking care of the case. The lawyer, however, succeeded in persuading the jailer to give him $19 of the money. In addition, he obtained $10 from the sister of the boy on the same note." Case 35c: "Boy paid a lawyer $4 and his brother gave the man $10 more, but the lawyer never appeared to defend the accused."*

Such experiences are enough to turn the ignorant youth against society and to make its laws seem petty and contemptible. They suggest to the young delinquent that there is no such thing as honesty in the world and that the sole reason for his plight lies not in the fact that he has done wrong, but that he was not astute enough to hide his guilt.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

The cry of the social reformers against the use of the County Jail for the detention of those awaiting trial and for convicted criminals is not new. Most of our penolo-

*These cases were reported to the Chicago Bar Association and were later taken up by the Grievance Committee.

gists have denounced the County Jail in no measured terms. Many consider it worse than the police stations, because in the County Jail delinquents are kept longer under the same pernicious influences. The main objections to the jails are—the unsanitary condition, the barbarous treatment of delinquents, and the lack of facilities for segregation and classification of criminals.

Penologists Denounce County Jail

Cook County Jail Better, but Room for Improvement

The Cook County Jail, however, is a great improvement on most of the others. First, the jailers, notably the present one and his immediate predecessor, were selected mainly, not for political reasons but as capable and conscientious men, who were fitted for their position both by knowledge and training. Mr. Whitman is perhaps the ablest penologist in the state, and his successor, Mr. Davis, has already demonstrated in many reforms his capability and his sympathy with the unfortunate people under his care. In addition, the Cook County Jail has good, sanitary cells in the new building. The prisoners are kept outside of their cells as long as possible—about five hours a day, and they are ordered to walk in the corridors at other times whenever occasion permits. The food, too, is wholesome, and to this Mr. Davis attends personally. The jail also has a separate tier for the juvenile-adults, so that the latter are segregated from the older, hardened delinquents. Furthermore, first through the efforts of the Chicago Woman's Club and now under the Civil Service regulations, there is a teacher provided for the boys and a classroom is set aside for them where they are instructed in various branches. But notwithstanding

much that is excellent in its régime, even the Cook County Jail is in certain ways a menace to the morals of the juvenile offender.

TABLE XV

County Jail Statistics for 1911.

Number of offenders received	8,333
Adults	6,944
Juvenile-adults	1,389
Number of Times Arrested (Juvenile-Adults)	
First	599
Second	464
Third	141
Fourth	41
Fifth	26
Innumerable	27
Total	1,298
Number of persons sent to House of Correction	1,203
Transferred to a reformatory	61
Held to Juvenile Court	8
Discharged	1,118

Poor Classification of Prisoners

I. Even under present improved conditions there is a lack of scientific separation and classification of the criminals. Persons are placed in the same tiers and made cell mates on a basis of social or national classification. All colored prisoners are kept on one tier. A murderer and one held for disorderly conduct may thus be put in the same cell. All Italians, Poles, Germans, etc., are classified according to nationality. The degree of intelligence is as little considered as is the nature of the offense. And yet, even here in the County Jail not all the prisoners are really criminals. There are not infrequently honest persons detained here, as the following prison statistics will show:

In the County Jail are detained:

1. Those who await trial. (They may be charged only with disorderly conduct, or on the other hand with murder).

2. Those convicted to short sentences for minor offenses.

3. Those held as witnesses in certain important trials concerning whose voluntary appearance the state is in doubt.

From these data it will be seen how eminently wrong is the promiscuity countenanced in the present system of grouping the Cook County Jail inmates.

Two Prisoners in a Cell

II. The prisoners are kept two in a cell. In the first place, the cells are not large enough even for one person; the air is therefore very bad. In the second place—and here all penologists express themselves in no measured terms—the placing of two prisoners in one cell is objectionable on moral grounds.

Juvenile-Adults No Better off

III. When we come to observe the juvenile-adults in the County Jail, we find them not a whit better off than the other prisoners and in some respects even worse off: 1. The tier for minors is still too close to those of the adults, with whom they can easily converse and whose conversation they can hear without difficulty. 2. They also are assigned two to the same cell.

IV. The same poor classification seen in the adult section is true among the juvenile-adults as well. All the youthful prisoners irrespective of the cause of their incarceration, are placed on the same tier.

Can Buy Cigarettes through "Trusty"

V. While there is an order at the County Jail store to the effect that no minor can buy tobacco or cigarettes there, several trustworthy persons testified to the writer that minors can get all the cigarettes and tobacco they want from the store through the agency of some adult, either a "trusty" or a guard.

TABLE XVI

Religion of Prisoners in County Jail, 1911.

Religion—	Men	Boys	Women	*
Baptist	485	67	64	2
Congregationalist	22	2	2	..
Episcopal	95	7	1	2
Greek Catholic	80	15	1	3
Jewish	322	106	11	5
Lutheran	568	81	33	8
Methodist	512	50	73	8
Presbyterian	128	24	9	..
Other Protestant	39	7	9	7
Roman Catholic	3,326	843	283	65
No religion professed	57	6	7	..

*Comparison with the 100 cases investigated by the Juvenile Protective Association.

Lack of Gymnasium

VI. In spite of the efforts of many social workers and of the jailer himself to procure a gymnasium, the County Commissioners refuse to provide one. This is a lamentable deficiency in the Jail outfittings since it habituates the boys to idleness and physical inactivity—for these lads especially, the worst thing in the world. In this respect our juvenile-adults are worse off than the adult prisoners, because the adults are kept out of their cells a number of hours every day and during this period they are made to exercise as much as possible. The boys, however, have no such advantage, as they are kept

in school while the adults are taking their exercise.

No Supervised Library

VII. There is a small library in the County Jail, carefully bestowed in a closet where the earnest seeker may occasionally light upon it. But there is no one to take care of the books in the sense of recommending special ones to the boys, reading to them, or otherwise awakening their interest in books. There should be a librarian —one of the teachers might be assigned this office—who should talk books to the boys, trying to ascertain their interests and showing them how they may follow up this interest and get really valuable, practical information from books, acting as censor, too, in allowing only such literature as is wholesome in tone.

TABLE XVII

Time Kept in County Jail.

	——Weeks——																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	12	14	15	16	18	20	22	26
Confidence game								1										
Joy riding																		
Assault and battery							1											
Burglary						1	3	1	5	3	2	4	1	1				1
Attempted burglary		1								1		1						
Arson																		
Robbery		2		2		3	1	1	1	2	1		1					1
Petty larceny																		
Grand larceny	1				1		1				1		1			1		
Disorderly conduct	1	1				1												
Attempted murder												1						
Murder										2				1	1			
Stealing		2		1				1										
Rape				1		1	1						1					
Bastardy																		
Tampering U. S. mail								1										
Totals	2	6		5	3	4	9	7	5	8	3	3		3	1	1	2	1

Detention in County Jail Too Long

VIII. The prisoners, on the whole, but especially the juvenile-adults, are kept altogether too long in the County Jail, as Table 17 shows. From this table we see that the duration of imprisonment does not depend on the offense the prisoners committed, for of the 22 juvenile-adult burglars detained in the Jail, 1 was brought to trial after 4 weeks; 3 had to stay 5 weeks; 1, 6 weeks; 5, 7 weeks; 3, 8 weeks; 2, 9 weeks; 4, 10 weeks; 1, 12 weeks; 1, 14 weeks; and 1, 22 weeks. The same lack of uniformity is noticeable in every other offense. After long and painstaking investigation, it was learned that this anomaly is due to the following reasons:

1. It depends upon whether or not the prisoner has friends; if his friends see to it that his name is placed on the calendar, he is brought to trial with little delay.

2. Very often it is the fault of the lawyer. As a rule, he finds that he can fleece his client more by keeping him in custody for a longer period.

3. There is a deplorable paucity of criminal judges in the city. A greater number of magistrates would expedite the bringing to trial of the accused.

TABLE XVIII

Health of County Jail Boys.

	Well	Not well	Skin dis.	Tuberculosis	Epilepsy	Mental defcts.	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Injury	Heart	Dis.in family
Bastardy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Rape	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Assault and battery.	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Attempted murder..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Murder	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Arson	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Robbery	9	2	1	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	1
Burglary	11	5	3	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	1
Petty larceny	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand larceny	4	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Disorderly conduct..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Stealing	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Tampering U. S. M.	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..
Contrib. to delinq...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
C. J. figures of diseased minors	..	311	10	62	..	..	8	27	..	65	..

Suggestions for the improvement of the County Jail.—

1. Minors should not under any circumstances be kept within sight or earshot of the adult prisoners.

2. County jails should harbor only those who await trial. They should be simply detention homes.

3. Those whose trial is pending should be presumed innocent until proved guilty. They are therefore entitled to decent treatment in a place that is physically sanitary and morally unobjectionable.

4. There should be complete separation of the different classes of prisoners.

5. All jails should be inspected by the local board of health officials as well as by those of the State Board of Charities.

6. Some society should send an investigator to the County Jail to learn the details of each case. This person should especially look out for the interests of the juvenile-adult offenders unable to retain a lawyer. (Minnie Jacobs Berlin, of the Bureau of Personal Service, is doing this kind of work for the Jewish prisoners). It would be expedient that this investigator have some legal knowledge, so as to be able to be helpful to the judge in suggesting from his more intimate knowledge of the individual cases the best possible means compatible with the law for reforming the offender.

7. "The state should take over the County Jail:

"a. The state has a deep interest in jail administration, for the jail is a crime-breeder.

"b. State supervision would secure uniform treatment of prisoners.

"c. It would be broad enough to secure the character classification.

"d. It would promote the public health by compelling scientific adjustment of dietaries and the adoption of sanitary measures which would protect and improve the health of the prisoners.

"e. It would establish a higher standard of jail administration, based upon recognition of the fact that when the state takes away the liberty of a citizen, it is under obligation to make him better morally and physically, and not worse."—Warren F. Spalding, in *Penal Reformatory Institutions.*

TABLE XIX
Bad Habits.

	Drinks	Smokes cigarettes	Smokes cigars	Smokes pipe	Chews tobacco	Stays out late	Cocaine	Poolroom	Gambles	No bad habits
Drinks	7	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Smokes cigarettes	26	21	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Smokes cigars	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Smokes pipe	13	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chews tobacco	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Poolroom	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..
Stays out late	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Gambles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

Drink only	7	Smoke cigarettes	21
Drink and smoke cigarettes	26	Smoke cig. and pipe	3
Drink and smoke cigars	2	Poolroom	5
Drink and smoke pipe	13	Cocaine	1
Drink and poolroom	1	Could acct. for no bad habit	8

Excessive Bail

By far the greatest number of juvenile-adult offenders in the County Jail are very poor boys, who are there because they cannot secure the bail imposed upon them by the judge. It is this poverty of theirs which forces the boys to be kept in idleness and in many cases brings merely unfortunate boys in contact with the most criminal characters. They are not in the Jail because the law had already pronounced them guilty, and therefore they deserve punishment for their crime, but because they are poor and friendless and have no one to go their bail. "Excessive bail should not be required" is the dictum of the law. But it is left to the individual judge to decide what is excessive and what is not. Worse than this, instead of at least giving the judge a chance to use his discretion and decide what might be excessive in each case, there came to be established certain regulations fixing the amount of bail at so much for one crime and so much for another—with little consideration as to whether the offender is fairly well-to-do or very poor.

More Elasticity in Fixing Bail

By being held to trial in the County Jail, however, the prisoner loses his position, he may be corrupted by contact with hardened criminals, and his family is left destitute. There should be more elasticity in the fixing of bail. If there seems sufficient reason to believe that a boy or man will appear when his case is called for trial, he should be permitted to have a near relative or his employer sign his bond. Or, if the magistrate feels that there is need of surveillance, the accused may be paroled to a probation officer, who thus assumes the responsibility of bringing him up for the trial. In short, no delinquent, or very few, should be detained in the Jail for lack of bail.

THE GRAND JURY.

Grand Jury Often to Blame for Keeping Boys in Jail

The grand jury is a factor in keeping delinquent boys in the County Jail for a long time; for in many cases the young prisoner is not brought up for indictment for a month or longer. It will, therefore, be worth while to inquire into the character, the function, and the need for this important body—the grand jury.

There are elaborate provisions governing the drawing, the summoning, and the session of a grand jury. The

disposition of the defendant taken before the magistrate is submitted to the grand jury, who also receive testimony or witnesses produced before them by the prosecution. When all the evidence before them is such as would in their judgment warrant, if uncontradicted and unexplained, the conviction of the defendant, it is the duty of the grand jury to find an indictment.

Grand Jury Superfluous

To the mind of the layman this procedure is incomprehensible. Indeed, the entire grand jury system appears superfluous. As it can hear only one side, that of the prosecution, what purpose can it subserve that is not subserved by the duties of the municipal judge, who has heard both sides. Besides, why wait with an indictment so long? Why not allow the municipal judge, who had the defendant before him and allowed him to produce witnesses to his side—why not let him state whether the accused should be indicted or not? The judge has a better opportunity of learning the facts of the case than the secret body governed by a magistrate and the state's attorney's office. In some cases even the preliminary hearing is done away with and the case is brought directly before the grand jury. This practice is even worse than where the delinquent has to undergo two kinds of jurisdiction. For under the grand jury system, whose proceedings are secret, many great wrongs can be done. The proceedings are conducted without the knowledge of the defendant and without having representation for defense. What fearful possibilities for abuse of power, of cruel injustice! Groundless charges brought maliciously and supported by false testimony at a secret hearing, can easily lead a man to ruin—for the final indictment may be the first intimation which will reach the innocent victim of a wretched plot.

Condemned by the Bench

There are, notwithstanding, times and occasions where the grand jury serves a useful purpose—as when there is need to attack a public evil, or when it is engaged upon investigations which must be conducted secretly in order to be effective. But for a body of legally untrained men to review the work of a municipal judge or to investigate first instances of criminal cases is preposterous. The grand jury system has already been abolished in several states—as in Minnesota. Judge Gemmill, in an address before the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology at its last meeting in Milwaukee, strongly urged the abolition of the grand jury.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE SCIENTIFIC TREATMENT OF JUVENILE-ADULT OFFENDERS.

The present report in all its points would thus far have shown that the main causes contributing to the delinquency of the boys were: Poverty, bad homes, bad company, and sordid neighborhoods. Add to this the influence of bad heredity and lack of moral training, and we have a picture of the boys' helplessness in the struggle against temptation and vice. From the beginning it is clear that they have not a chance in the world to withstand the overwhelming odds against them. The juvenile-adult offender is no more to be blamed for his crime than is the mentally defective boy for his weakness. Both are the victims of circumstances over which they have no control.

Juvenile Offender Victim of Circumstances

It would seem to be needless to argue that no rational being would care to become a public nuisance, a social outcast if he could help it. There is therefore no place for harsh, blindfold justice in dealing with juvenile delinquents; rather there is a call for pity and mercy. We should treat these lads as all other diseased persons are treated—they must be cured rather than punished.*

The Old System

At present our courts are still imbued with the old barbaric notion that a criminal, even a juvenile, has outraged the laws of society and therefore should have vengeance visited on him. It is for this reason that the judges would "mete out punishment in proportion to the crime committed." But those days when revenge was the ideal of justice are long past. Today another and a nobler note should take the place of this jarring discord. A new procedure and a new tribunal should supersede the old blindfold justice, where not the crime but the criminal should be the all-important consideration, where not the punishment but the reform of the offender should be emphasized.

Need for a Psychopathic Department

In the first place, greater care should be taken of the juvenile-adult transgressor than has been taken thus far. These delinquents should not be placed in cells with adult criminals in the police stations, and there should be a separate court for the trial of these offenders. The judge presiding over this court should not only be a

*Recent researches of Italian and French criminologists have proved beyond any doubt that the moral deficiency of our criminals is closely akin to mental deficiency. Both have been found to show the same kinds and number of stigmata.

specialist in the handling of juvenile cases, but he should have at his command a well organized psychopathic department which should give every defendant a thorough examination, so that the magistrate may at once know in how far the accused should be held responsible for his deed. In addition, the judge should be assisted by a scientific penologist who should recommend the treatment most effective toward bringing about the reform of the offender.

TABLE XX

Age of Offenders.

15 years	2	19 years	18
16 years	5	20 years	17
17 years	29	21 years	5
18 years	23	22 years	2

Jail Records.

Juvenile Court record	15	Pontiac Reformatory	*3
Arrested once before	19	St. Charles	*3
Arrested twice before	8	Parental	*1
Arrested 3 times before	8	Not employed	53
Never arrested before	28	Employed when arrested	59
John Worthy School	*14		

*Included in the other counts.

Offender a Sick Man Who Must Be Restored to Moral Health

Under the administration of a special judge there will be a saner method of attempted reform. This magistrate will send the moral defective—in like manner as he would send a sick man to a hospital to cure him of physical disease—to a place where he may be restored to moral health and whence he may return, a useful and law-abiding citizen. The commitment will be under an indeterminate sentence. The prisoner's stay in the new reformatory will depend upon his ability to understand and act upon the laws of cause

and effect and the sooner he learns to look to future consequences and to sacrifice momentary pleasures for permanent good, the sooner will he be adjudged fit to return to free social activity and intercourse with his fellowmen.

Prison Should Be a Hospital for Morally Defective

As a matter of fact, the prison should really be a hospital for the morally defective. Instead of relieving the delinquent of all responsibility, he should be made to work for a living in prison, under seemingly harder conditions than in the outside world. Instead of depriving him of the opportunity of exerting his will-power by deciding the minutest detail for him, he should be given some chance to choose and decide things for himself. Instead of depriving him of all ambition, he should be inspired with the knowledge that his freedom is in his own hands to be attained when he shows himself worthy of it. Second, he should have some secondary goal held out to him—to learn a trade or to save up money earned by his work, or to develop some special capability he possesses.

George Junior Republic and Borstal System Point the Way

These results may be achieved when the juvenile-adult is sent to an institution where some of the best principles of the George Junior Republic are in practice. To instil a desire for improvement, the Borstal English system should be incorporated. With the indeterminate sentence on the one hand and the Borstal system on the other, there is enough incentive for the worst of offenders to be induced to work in harmony with the authorities for a thorough reform in behavior, and what is more—in character.

Present Paper an Attempt to Use Child-Study Method in Juvenile Delinquency

In order to arrive at the true causes of juvenile delinquency, it would be necessary to make an intensive study of many individual cases similar to the method now being pursued in the new movement of child-study. The history, home environment and neighborhood conditions of these cases should be thoroughly investigated before trustworthy conclusions could be reached as to the actual causes of juvenile and juvenile-adult criminality.

The Juvenile Protective Association, in collecting and correlating the data in these one hundred County Jail cases has made the beginning of an intensive study of this kind.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
JUVENILE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
OF CHICAGO.

A Manual of Juvenile Laws.....1908
Harry E. Smoot

Five and Ten-Cent Theatres.....1909 and 1911
Louise de Koven Bowen

Juvenile Protective Leagues.....1910
Allan Hoben

A Study in Adult Delinquency.....1911
Mary B. Swain

First Lessons in Gambling.....1911
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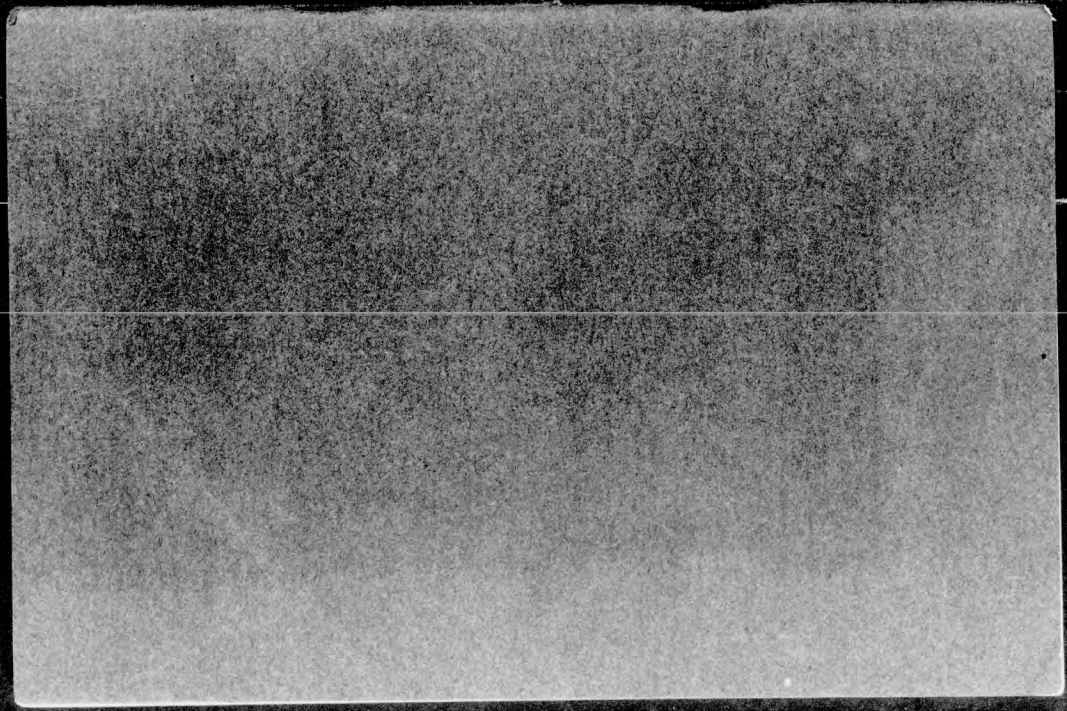

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